

well filled with advertisements, exhibiting large quantities and complete assortments of wares, merchandise and commodities, are attracted by the abundant market, and are almost certain to repair to such a place for their supplies. It is by the manifest contrast, in this behalf, between this city and Louisville, in favour of the latter, that numerous Merchants in the surrounding country, give that place the preference in purchasing their supplies, while in reality the assortment of goods there is probably not half so extensive nor complete as it is here. But people judge in a great measure from appearances, and while the columns of the papers in Louisville display a vast deal greater quantities of goods in that market than the papers of this city do in this, Louisville will doubtless be blessed with a much larger business, in proportion to its population than Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.

MASSACRE AT BARCELONA.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Deplorable excesses were committed at Barcelona on the 4th inst. Upwards of a hundred prisoners were massacred by the populace, in the citadel. The body of Col. O'Donnell was horribly mutilated. The disturbances continued on the 5th. The lives of all persons suspected of Carlistism were threatened. On the 4th, upon receiving account of these disorders, Gen. Mina left San Lorenzo for Barcelona.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The following account of the 5th inst. from Barcelona, affords details of the horrible massacre in that place, which we have already announced. Horrible excesses were committed in the course of last night. A stifled ferment had prevailed for several days which took a fresh degree of intensity upon the arrival of the news that the prisoners detained at San Lorenzo del Pithens, by the Carlists, had been shot. The authorities, however, were but little disquieted by the disposition of the people; but the troops that were to have marched on the 4th received counter-orders. All the troops were ordered to remain in their barracks.

In the course of the day, it was learned that some Carbancillas (Carlist chiefs) had escaped from prison. The populace murmured about, and a decision of a Court-Martial held in the day carried the exasperation to the highest pitch. This Court sentenced itself with condemning to a few years' transportation some Carlists convicted of having committed acts of atrocity, of having even torn out the eyes of a woman. No sooner was the sentence known, than armed bands, who no doubt had received the watchword within a few days, began to scour the different quarters of the town shouting out "death to Carlists!" These men almost all belonged to the 13th battalion of the National Guard, called La Balsa, which battalion contributed most powerfully to the Revolution of August 5th.

It was four o'clock when these groups in arms began their excursions in the streets. The night soon came on, and the mobs became more threatening. The drums shortly after beat to arms, and the troops speedily mustered, and proceeded to those where the groups were most numerous. At this moment, the populace surrounded the hotel of the Captaincy-General, and, with vociferations, demanded that all the Carlist prisoners should be shot. Gen. Alvarez, hoping to calm the infuriated populace, promised that they should be executed on the morrow, upon which new clamors arose, and on every side were heard cries of "this very instant." The General refused and immediately a cry of war issued from this mass of armed men: "To the assault of the citadel!" Ladders were brought, and placed in the ditches. The advanced posts were carried, and the populace, in their impetuosity, took the citadel by assault. The conquerors, emboldened by this triumph, rushed towards the apartments of Pedro de Pastors, the Governor, who learning his defeat at the same time as the battle, delivered up the keys of the dungeons.

The first prisoner who fell under the weapons of these wretches was Col. O'Donnell, who was captured at Olot. His body was thrown from the top of rampart to the multitude below, who rushed with howlings of rage and joy upon their bloody prey. A rope was tied to the feet of the victim; and after having dragged the body through all the streets and satiated their thirst of vengeance, these cannibals burnt the mutilated remains upon the Rambla, at the same spot where Balsa was burnt.

During this disgusting orgy, dreadful scenes of desolation and massacre took place in the prison, where some brigands, equally ferocious and resolute, shot the unfortunate and defenceless prisoners. To the victims' shrieks of distress, and the vociferations of the assassins, were joined the shouts of joy of the populace without, who answered by hurrahs to ever fresh report of fire-arms. The drawbridge had been let down, and the populace, being complete masters of the citadel pursued within their work of death and vengeance. After having massacred all the prisoners, they rushed into the rooms of the sick and put them to death. The massacre commenced at eight in the evening, and still continued at midnight. The National Guards remained inactive under arms, without making the least demonstration to stop the popular torrent. The town was illuminated during the whole night.

This morning Gen. Alvarez reviewed the troops who had bivouacked throughout the night in the public places, and inspected the ranks of the National Guards: he expressed the utmost satisfaction with their conduct on the preceding day, and added that he would ever be found in the midst of them. This apparent calmness of the General, who is Governor of the town in the absence of Mina, these praises bestowed on troops who did nothing to prevent horrible massacres, may astonish one, particularly when it is considered that at the moment when the General was expressing himself thus, the populace were talking of proclaiming the Constitution, and demolishing the citadel.

Numerous detachments of the National Guards paraded the town with the drums beating and colors flying, and carried in triumph the stone of the Constitution, which they have at length placed with great solemnity before the residence of the Captain-General, amidst loud acclamations and discharges of musketry.

Seven o'clock.—The garrison has at length come forth. The authorities have given orders to remove the stone of the Constitution. There is a contest before the residence of the Captain-General, and it is impossible to approach it, on account of the firing of musketry, and the charges of cavalry in surrounding streets, to prevent the rioters from concentrating. In the other quarters, the disturbance is increasing: the National Guards are running in all directions calling to arms! To the Palace Square! The Constitution or Death! The town is in a state of excessive agitation, and there is every reason to apprehend that the night will not pass over without some great disaster.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—By letters of January 7, from St. Sebastian, we learn that "the Carlists on entering Guetaria burnt all the houses they found standing. The same letters announce the arrival at St. Sebastian of Brigadier Firmin Iriarte, with 1,400 men, from Bilbao, the command of whom he has recently taken in the room of the Count de Mirasol, who is sent into Lower Arragon. A reinforcement to the same amount having arrived in the town, Iriarte, who is in the full possession of the confidence of the Constitutionalists, was preparing to make a sortie, in order to disengage St. Sebastian, and destroy the works raised by the Carlists for the purpose of bombarding the town."

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, received yesterday, announces that, on the preceding day, the Metere arrived off St. Sebastian for the purpose of taking vengeance for insults offered to the French flag by the Carlists. After waiting to receive the first shot, she returned such a warm and well-directed fire upon the Carlists that they were obliged to send a flag of truce, with an assurance that, in future, the French flag should be respected.

Extract of a letter from Bayonne, dated the 9th instant: "We are still waiting for news from Guetaria. On the 6th the fort was not reduced, but we are informed that the garrison had offered to capitulate if not relieved within 8 days. The Carlist General, however, is said to have refused these terms, and, on the 7th, began to batter the ramparts with his cannon. The citadel of St. Sebastian continues to fire upon the works of the Carlists. One of the shells thrown from it missed its aim, fell into the town, and killed two merchants."

A letter from Bayonne, from a partisan of Carlos, states that 6,000 rebels have entered a town of Catalonia, and burnt 60 houses.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

We received last night, by express, the Paris papers and Ministerial crisis as regarded M. Human, the Minister of Finance, whose projects for the reduction of the five per cent. stock, our readers are aware, have awakened so much attention in the Cabinet and in the Chamber.

Mr. Human is supported by the People of France generally, and by a majority of the Chamber; he has been opposed by the King personally, and the shopkeepers of Paris who form the National Guard, and are the principal holders of the stock in question. It is then Paris against France once more, and the triumph has been with the Capital. The question, however, will be eagerly discussed in the departments and warmly contested in the Chamber, and the result is doubtful.

Mr. Human's successor is the Count d'Arcoeur.

There has, says an English paper, been a severe action between the Carlists and Queen's troops. Cordova, the Queen's General, having concentrated his forces at Vittoria, amounting to about 30,000 men, (of which 10,000 were the British legion, and six battalions of the African) advanced from thence Jan. 16th. The centre took the mountain passes of Arleban, with some hard fighting, losing 150 rank and file. Espartero commanded the left, and Evans, the British General, the right. The part the latter took in the affair is not known, as they were at some distance from the main body of the army.

[From the London Times.]

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Refusal of the merchants of Liverpool to admit O'Connell into the Exchange News Room.—This morning Mr. O'Connell arrived here to attend a dinner to be given him by the Radicals of this town. In the course of the morning he addressed a large mob from the balcony of the Adelphi Hotel.—Flattered by the reception he there met with, he flattered himself that he should meet with a similar greeting from the merchants and gentlemen of the town, and accordingly, about 3 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. W. Rathbone, one of the newly-made justices, a band of music, and a large mob, he proceeded to the Exchange News-Room. No sooner had he got within the walls of the building, which was crowded with gentlemen, than the cry of "Turn him out!" resounded from one end of the room to the other. He endeavored to effect his way into the room, but the gentlemen formed a barrier round him, and effectually resisted his further progress. In vain did he endeavor to obtain a hearing—he was actually driven from the room, evidently deeply chagrined, and condemning those injudicious friends who had taken him there. His exit was the signal for a general and continued cheering, followed by three cheers for the King, the same for the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Sandon, the House of Lords, succeeded by three continued cheers for Church and King.

A Letter from the United States Consul at Vera Cruz to the Editor of the New York Evening Post, says that Senior MAXTEL, EDUARDO GOROSTIZA, the Envoy Extraordinary from Mexico, near the Government of the United States, is charged, as is supposed, with a commission of high interest to the Government he represents. It is added that M. G. has filled a public station near the Court of St. James, whence he returned some three years since, and is a man of acknowledged ability and distinguished literary attainments.

As passenger, in the same ship came Senior DON FRANCISCO PAULA LOPEZ, (Com. Lopez,) the principal and head of the Mexican Navy.

National Intelligencer.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress, First Session.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—The greater part of the time while the Senate sat with open doors, was spent upon the Fortification bill without any decision except to print some papers and tables connected with it. After which the Senate proceeded to executive business.

Friday, 26th Feb.—The day was spent upon unimportant private bills and resolutions, and upon a bill to extend the Cumberland road, upon which no question was taken.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

Monday, Feb. 29.—This day was spent upon the abolition question. Mr. Wall spoke, the report in the Intelligencer does not state on which side. Mr. Black spoke against the abolitionists and their efforts. Mr. King of Georgia spoke against the motion that the petitions be not received. He is for receiving and considering them, and then deciding against them. Mr. Porter of Louisiana replied at length.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY. Tuesday, March 1.—Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to establish the Northern Boundary line of the State of Ohio, and the joint resolution on the same subject, made a report, which was read.

The report is very long, and occupied the greater part of the morning in the reading. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, moved that the report be laid on the table, and printed, and that 5,000 extra copies be printed.

Mr. Buchanan rose to put himself right as to one single point. He concurred in the report of the bill, and he also concurred generally in the reasoning of the committee. There was, however, one point on which he dissented. He did not think that the provision in the Constitution of Ohio imposed on the Government of the United States any obligation, express or implied, to demand from Michigan the disputed territory, as a matter of right. In reference to its expediency, he agreed with the committee. He thought the better course would be to give the territory to Ohio, and make it up to Michigan out of the Territory of Wisconsin. He thought that Ohio had no greater right to demand this territory of Michigan, than Michigan had to claim it.

Mr. Clayton said it was unnecessary at this time to debate the differences between the member from Pennsylvania and the rest of the committee. It was a fact, however, which perhaps it was well should be made known, that, in the results to which the committee had arrived, every member concurred. The gentleman from Pennsylvania differs from the rest of us only in a single part of the reasoning which brought us to these results, and that is this: we consider it not only expedient, but due to our sense of justice, to confirm the Ohio line; the gentleman thinks it expedient only. We have not decided that Ohio has the line she claims as a matter of strict legal right. On the contrary, the report we have made, negatives such a pretension. If we decided that Ohio has, without our further legislation, a vested and indefeasible right to the boundary proposed in the bill, we should not have reported the bill, but have remitted the parties to the judicial tribunals of the country.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of a resolution of a previous session, concerning the safety of steamboat navigation.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the petition of the Society of Friends, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, that the petition be not received, Mr. Prentiss made some remarks in opposition to the pending motion.

Mr. Webster said a few words as to the expedient course for the Senate to pursue. Mr. Preston spoke at some length, and, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 2.—After some time spent in receiving and referring petitions, the abolition question was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan advocated the right of the petitioners to come to the Senate, and to have their petitions received, at some length. Mr. Walker replied.

Mr. White succeeded in support of the motion of Mr. Calhoun not to receive the petition; and, when he concluded, On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of Chaplains for the Army of the United States.

The abolition question was taken up. Mr. Goldsborough addressed the Senate in favor of receiving the petition, and either referring or laying it on the table.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should introduce his expunging resolution in the course of a few days, as soon as the Senate should be full.

On Friday Mr. Preston offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to those States, with such reservations as may be necessary for the Government.

This resolution was on a subsequent day postponed to the first Monday in April. Nothing else of public interest came before the Senate from the 3d to the 9th March, the date of our last accounts, except the subject of abolition. In the course of that time Messrs. Goldsborough, Swift, Hubbard, Buchanan, Brown, Grundy, Morris, Kent, Ewing, Calhoun and Clay spoke. It is not stated of the most of them in the report which we have received which side they advocated; but the yeas and nays published below will show. On the 9th the petition of a quarterly meeting of Quakers from Pennsylvania being under consideration, the question made by Mr. Calhoun, "Shall the petition be received?" was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ill., Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King of Ala., King of Ga. Knight, Linn, McKean, Morris, Naudain, Niles, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Skey, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, Wright.—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Leigh, More, Nicholas, Preston, Porter, Walker, White.—10.

The question being next on the motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, to reject the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Clay offered an amendment assigning reasons for the rejection, which was postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—The House resumed the consideration of the report on the contested election from N. Carolina. Different motions to postpone were made, but before any question was taken the hour for the consideration of morning business expired. A motion was made to take up the Executive Patronage bill, and decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

There being two motions pending, one to refer it to a select committee, a third motion to refer it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union was made and passed. The bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New York was taken up and opposed by Mr. Pierce in a long speech.

Feb. 26.—The morning was again spent in considering the case of the contested election without any question being taken. Mr. Graham, the sitting member, wished further time to collect testimony. Some of the committee were of opinion he had been allowed time enough. Others were of a different opinion.

The remainder of the day was spent upon private bills.

Saturday, Feb. 27.—The morning was again spent in debate upon the propriety of allowing further time to Mr. Graham to collect testimony; and the remainder of the day in considering private bills.

Monday, Feb. 29.—The House resumed the consideration of the question of order which was pending last Tuesday, in regard to referring all petitions and questions on the subject of abolition in the District of Columbia to the select committee appointed for that purpose under Mr. Pinckney's resolution. After some debate the appeal which had been made from the decision of the chair was withdrawn.

Numerous petitions were presented. After which

Mr. Patton presented a letter from the Governor of Virginia, transmitting certain resolutions on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sent to the Chair the following motion, in relation to the communication:

1. Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States.

2. Resolved, That any act of Congress having for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States, ought to be regarded as affording just cause of alarm to the slaveholding States, and bringing the Union into imminent peril.

The Chair decided that the motion was not in order, inasmuch as the resolution adopted by the House on the subject had committed "every paper and proposition," on the subject of abolition, to the select committee appointed under that resolution.

From this decision Mr. Patton appealed. Mr. Patton spoke in support of the appeal.

Mr. Wise followed on the same side.

The Chair having decided that the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) were out of order,

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved that the gentleman leave to proceed.

Mr. Calhoun called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken it was decided in the negative: Yeas 78, Nays 100.

Mr. Holsey addressed the House in opposition to the decision of the Chair.

Mr. FRENCH moved to postpone the subject till Monday morning next.

Pending this question, Mr. Pinckney moved the Previous Question, which was seconded.

Mr. Patton asked the yeas and nays on the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" and they were ordered.

Mr. Evans moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

The question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas 110 Nays 76.

The question then being, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Mr. Patton asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 143, Nays 40.

So the decision of the Chair was affirmed.

Mr. Patton asked if he could withdraw the resolutions.

The Chair replied that he supposed the gentleman might withdraw them.

Mr. Patton. I do withdraw them then. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said he was about to suggest to his colleague a different course. He proposed to ask the consent of the House to suffer these resolutions to take the usual course, and be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Adams objected to the withdrawal of the resolutions, as it would counteract an order of the House.

The Chair then stated that he was compelled to say that the resolutions could not be withdrawn without leave of the House. He had not anticipated that there would be any objection.

Mr. Patton then moved that the Rules be suspended in order to enable him to withdraw the resolutions, and give them the direction suggested by his colleague.

Mr. John Q. Adams asked if the question was debatable.

The Chair replied that it was not. On motion of Mr. Briggs the House then adjourned.

Tuesday, March 1.—The day was spent in receiving and referring resolutions and petitions, none of which were of much public interest.

Wednesday, March 3.—A motion was made to print 5000 extra copies of a report of the Franklin Institute on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; which lies over for one day.

The report on the contested election from North Carolina was taken up and the time spent in debating two motions, the one to allow Mr. Newland to appear by counsel, and the other to allow him to appear in person, at the bar of the House to support his cause, till the hour for the "special order" had arrived.

The special order was then postponed by suspending "the rule" to receive a bill reported by Mr. Thomas for establishing the northern boundary of Ohio, and admit Michigan into the Union on certain conditions; and also to take up the N. Y. relief bill.

The former bill was read twice and committed. The latter was debated, and the previous question moved, but decided in the negative. The effect of this decision the Speaker stated to be to postpone the subject for the day.

The House then, in committee of the whole proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the navy, when Mr. Thomson of S. C. spoke at great length against some features of the bill and the system of expenditures adopted by the Government for measures of defence.

March 3.—The same bill was taken up and debated without taking any question. Nothing of any importance was done.

March 4.—The report on the contested election was again taken up. Mr. Bynum spoke in favor of hearing counsel, and Messrs. Mercer, of Va., Reed, of Mass., and Glascock, of Ga., on the other side. No question taken.

Nothing of any moment had been done in the House as late as the 9th, except the passage of the New York relief bill; upon which the vote stood 114 to 94.

A portion of each day is consumed upon the contested election from N. Carolina, but no vote taken.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

From The Regular Correspondent of The Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON FEB. 20, 1836.

Now that all apprehension of a war with France is at an end, and no disturbing cause exists in our foreign relations to effect materially the deliberations of Congress, it may seem a fit time to give you a view of the measures which have been or will be agitated in this body during the present seasons.

1. Foremost among them, and on the very surface of things, is the abolition question. This comes up in three shapes: First, in the presentation of petitions respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District; secondly, in bills, reported or to be reported, for the regulation of the mail, and the exclusion from it of incendiary publications, so called; and, lastly, on the report to be made by the committee raised under Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

2. Next is the lost fortification bill, discussed in the Senate on Mr. Benton's resolutions, and in the House upon that of Mr. Adams. The debate in the Senate is at an end, but that in the House is not. It waits its turn, to be renewed when other business shall give it place.

Both of these subjects are political and partisan, more or less, in the views taken of them by many of those who have engaged in the debate.

3. Thirdly, the appropriation bills, which open to discussion all the policy of the Government, and all the interests of the country, foreign and domestic. Very large appropriations for the contingent possibility of war, were contemplated by the Administration a few weeks ago; but all such ideas are now abandoned, and Congress will be devoted upon this subject into two sections, not distributed precisely according to party lines, one side desiring liberal peace appropriations for the Navy and for fortifications, and the other advocating a rigorous and jealous curtailment of all such expenditures.

4. The Patronage bill. This has passed the Senate, and is now in the House, waiting to be committed. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the power exerted by the Executive through the means of appointments to offices of profit under the Government of the United States. It will draw into discussion all the measures and Principles of the present Administration.

5. The Post Office bill, already reported in the House, which provides for a complete re-organization of the Post Office Department, and is a measure of great public importance.

6. Mr. Clay's bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands rateably among the States, which has heretofore passed both Houses, and been vetoed by the President, and is now once again under consideration in the Senate.

7. The Ohio and Michigan Boundary, which is a subject upon which the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the Territory of Michigan, are extremely sensitive, and upon which there will be prolonged and very earnest debate.

8 and 9. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. How much question these two subjects will occasion, I know not. They are, it is evident, things of great consequence to the whole country. If both enter the Union together, they will maintain, as it is, the equal balance of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in the Senate.

10. Various plans are in contemplation for extending the Pension system, especially one to embrace within it the widows and officers of the Revolutionary army, and another to give pensions to soldiers in the West who served in the Indian war consequent on the Revolution.

11. The Custom House Regulation bill. This subject is now in the hands of the committee on Commerce of the House.—They contemplate a thorough revision of the whole system of compensation to the officers of the customs, providing fixed salaries in the place of fees and perquisites.

12. The Judiciary Bill, which has passed the Senate now for the second time, but has not been acted upon in the House.

13. Claims for French Spoils prior to 1800. Between two and three hundred memorials on this subject have been referred in the House to the committee on Foreign Affairs, who have the subject under consideration. What the issue will be I cannot say.

14 and 15. The Land Office and Patent Office. These branches of the public service require to be revised and extended, and will receive more or less attention from the present Congress with a view to improvement in their organization.

But enough. I might augment this list by the specification of many other things of local or temporary interest, or of minor importance, which are in the hands of committees, or in the course of discussion, in one or the other branch of Congress. But I think you will be satisfied that, in what I have now suggested to you, there is ample matter for a session of six or seven months, which will roll away, I doubt not, leaving many things undone and many overdone. And if to the subjects already mentioned, public or private, national or local, you add the ever present question of the Presidency, coloring all the proceedings of Congress—the conflicting interests and passions of the members, and the stirring debates in the Senate and the House, you will have some idea of the multiplicity of objects of thought and business which are concentrated in the precincts of the Capitol.

From the correspondence of the New York Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

You will have noticed with astonishment and regret the unusual excitement and tendency to personal allusion, which have characterized the debates on points of order in the House of Representatives for the last two weeks. The debate of that description to which I briefly alluded in my letter of last evening, has been productive of painful consequences. The Speaker, you will remember, decided that the resolutions presented by Mr. Patton, of Virginia, from the Legislature of that State, on the subject of slavery could not as Mr. Patton had proposed, go to the committee on the District of Columbia, with certain instructions but that by virtue of Mr. Pinckney's resolution they must go to the Select Committee appointed by the House. Mr. Wise appealed, and the discussion, on his part at least was violent.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House last evening the Speaker was crossing the lobby from the House to his own official chamber, attended by several of his friends. Mr. Wise came suddenly upon him not meeting him fully but in an oblique direction, and addressing the Speaker, told him that "he was a d-d tyrant." The Speaker, who had momentarily paused, conceiving (though from what circumstance I know not) that there was some premeditated design against him, suddenly waved his hand, and passed on towards his room. Mr. Wise raising his voice, continued—"I intend this as a personal insult, and you may pocket it in silence if you choose." The Speaker disavows having heard these last words, though they were heard distinctly by a number of persons who surrounded him. We hear of no movement on the subject, in the House. Of the truth of the rumour, or the purport of the motion, I can say nothing.

FLORIDA.

"FORT DRANE, FLORIDA," February 20.

"The U. S. Troops left here on the day before yesterday, to escort the provisions, &c. to Fort King. We expect them to day. During their absence, Capt. Robertson of the Blues, has been honored with the immediate command of this post. Two men were fired on, near Micanopy, two days since, by a party of Indians. One of the men was killed, and other wounded. The latter made his escape.

"No quarters is the order of the day here from the General down."

Extract of another letter received by a gentleman of this city, from a friend, dated,

"FORT DRANE, FEB. 20.—The fourth night after we started from Camp Augusta, (opposite Picolata) we encamped near a farm house, three miles from Micanopy, which we found occupied by two men which we thought rather strange, as at all the other houses we passed, not a human being